

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 750.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1851.

VOL. XIV.]

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## 12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, September 12, 1850.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

**THAT** a General Stamp-Office is now established at the seat of government, in the City of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counteramped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet of paper of paper, upon which shall be written or printed, or any other of the instruments or writings following, to wit,

Any certificate of naturalization,  
Any license to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counselor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be for as relates to the payment of the duty thereon, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every one of the said offices.

Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military service).

Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military service).

Any charter party, bottomry or respondentia bond.

Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distribution, other than the will, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of five hundred dollars.

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular State.

Any bond, bill of exchange, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract made to or with the United States, or any State, or for their use respectively, and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty).

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

And if above one thousand dollars, *Provided*, That any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid, viz.

If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading or writing, or receipt in relation thereof for goods or merchandise to be exported.

If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State.

If from the United States to any foreign port or place.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each bill.

Any note issued by the banks now established or that may be hereafter established within the United States, and the notes of fact of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks, to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar.

On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any profit or other notarial act, Any letter of attorney, except for an inventory, or for the collection of a debt, or for the land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war.

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels detained for rent or taxes), and books taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer.

Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States or of any State or other bank.

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

**II** That the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the 1st day of February 1851.

**III** That, if any person shall, after the last day of February 1851, have in their custody or possession, any stamp, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of three months after the last day of February 1851, bring or send such vellum, parchment or paper, to some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive the quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper so stamped, in pursuance of the act herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or send to be brought into some office of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

**IV** And for the convenience of those persons who may be indebted to have their own seals, parchment or paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a bill, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be thereon affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

*GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Treasury, at Washington, this 12th day of September, 1850.*

OLIVER WOLCOTT,  
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

**12** **40 RENT.**  
THE PLACE WHEREON A LIVE, AT THE crossing of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty feet long, four good stone fire places, a good log fire place, good kitchen, with a number of well furnished cabinets; about thirty six acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grafts law joining the house. The advantageous situation of the place for a mill house & saw mill, & naturally known. Pollution can be had immediately on the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren esq. George town or to the subscriber in Franklin.

*John Hunter.*  
N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of winter vegetables.

**39 LANDS TO SELL**  
At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of State, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many seats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of over falling springs for a mill house & saw mill, & naturally known. Pollution can be had immediately on the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren esq. George town or to the subscriber in Franklin.

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## 15 INFORMATION, THAT I HAVE COMMENCED TANNING.

I N Springfield, Washington County, and will buy or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or from the flares. I will tan Hides that weigh above 35 lbs. green or 23 lbs. dry at first 1 cent, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

October 25th, 1850. *Joseph Jeff.*

**One Hundred Dollars Reward,**  
FOR apprehending and securing a certain JACOB EARHART, a debtor, who made his escape from the goal of Washington county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 3d instant—he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has light blue eyes, with a defect in one of them, which appears upon close inspection, short, light colored hair, florid complexion, and good teeth—had on a blue turbot coat, a black close bodied coat, and a white hat, green on the under side, it is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing particularly, as he may change them. FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who may secure him in any goal on the continent, and give information thereof to the subscriber—or the above reward if brought to the subscriber, in Hagerstown.

**2 JACOB SCHNEELY, Sheriff**  
of Washington county, Maryland.  
January 5th, 1851. 3c

**TAKEN up by the subscriber, one**  
brown filley, two years old last spring, no marks, or brands, appraised to \$1.  
*Doer. Jones sen.*  
Montgomery county, Jan. 12, 1851. 9c

**TAKEN up by the subscriber, living**  
on the head of Rockbridge, one Bay Filley, two years old, but none lies to the near side, trots naturally, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near side of the jaw, thus N, and on the near thigh, and O, appraised to \$1.  
July 25th, 1850. *2 Levy Simpson.* 14c

**MEANS I purchased a parcel of land of Mr. Samuel Beeler, lying on Eagle creek, Scott county, and paid for the same, except twenty one pounds ten shillings, for which I gave my bond.**  
The land is now disputed—I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing, or taking an assignment on said land, as I am determined not to pay it until I get a deed for said land, and all disputes are settled, unless compelled by law. The bond I understand is in the hands of a certain Mr. Taylor, agent for a Mr. Watson.

**2 John Ballenger,**  
January 19th, 1851. 10c

**ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking**  
an assignment on either of the notes given by me to Samuel Beeler, and payable on the first day of October 1851. One is for one hundred and eighty two pounds, given by Alexander Cherry, the other for seventy pounds, given by Benjamin Tucker. As the above notes were given for the payment for land, and as the said Beeler, cannot make a good title to the land for which they were given, we are determined not to pay the money unless compelled by law.

**2 Alexander Givens**  
*Benjamin Tucker*  
Jan. 24, 1851. 13c

**THE**  
**GENERAL INSTRUCTOR,**  
Containing the Office, Duty, and Authority, of Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within this Commonwealth.

This work is now published, and may be had, bound at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

**SIR,**  
Knowing that the following Extracts will gratify the public curiosity, I request you to insert them in your Gazette.

**A CUSTOMER.**  
**EXTRACTS**  
From the Bill establishing Circuit Courts, which was passed by the House of Representatives, at the last Session of our General Assembly.

**BE it enacted**, That the present General Court shall continue, and shall be composed of the judges who now constitute it, together with the judges who shall be appointed under this Act, and such other judges as shall be hereafter added and commissioned for that purpose; and in addition to the six judges now in office, there shall be five others appointed and commissioned, all of whom shall hereafter be judges of the general court.

The said judges (any six of whom shall be a sufficient number to make a court) shall hold the general court two terms a year, at the Capitol in Frankfort, to commence on the first Mondays in April and November, and shall sit twenty four days each term, exclusive of Sundays, if the business before them requires it.

The Courts of quarter sessions and district courts, shall be abolished; and a circuit court, which shall be called, shall be held in each county three times a year.

Each circuit court shall sit, if the business before them requires it, six days successively, and no longer. And the circuit courts respectively shall have jurisdiction over all persons, and in all cases matters and things, at common law and in chancery, arising in their respective counties, except where the debt or demand shall be under five pounds.

The judges of the general court shall be the judges of the circuit courts; and it shall be the duty of the said judges to attend the said circuit courts, allotting among themselves, once in every year, at their general court in April, the counties they shall respectively attend for the ensuing terms, one judge to each court; Provided, that no judge shall be allotted to the county where he shall reside; which allotment shall be entered of record in the general court, and copies thereof be transmitted by each judge to his circuit courts, and there entered of record at their next term. And in case any circuit judge cannot attend his circuit courts, at any term, but shall procure another circuit judge to attend for him, the proceedings of such procured judge shall be as legal as if done by the allotted judge.

Each circuit court shall have power to hear & determine all treasons, murders, felonies and other crimes and misdemeanors committed in the county for which said court shall be held. But when any person charged with a criminal offence, shall be committed to the circuit court for trial, he shall have it in his power to require a trial before two judges of the circuit courts; which requisition shall be in writing and signed by the prisoner, and by him delivered to the sheriff or jailor within ten days after his commitment.—It shall be the duty of the said sheriff or jailor to summon to the next term, that circuit judge who shall be the most convenient, and whose circuit shall not interfere with the term aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to attend and assist the judge of the circuit, in the trial of the criminals who may be brought before them during such term. And if two judges do not attend, the prisoner shall not be tried, unless by his own consent.—The sheriff or jailor for summoning the judge to attend the trial of such criminal, shall be allowed three cents per mile.

It shall be the duty of the several district court clerks, within fifteen days after the clerk shall be appointed to the circuit courts, to be held in the counties in which the district courts now sit, to deliver to the clerk of the circuit courts for said counties, all papers records and books of every description, belonging to their respective offices. And it shall be the duty of the several quarter session court clerks, within fifteen days after the clerk shall be appointed to the circuit courts of the counties to which they respectively belong, to deliver to the clerks of the said circuit courts for each county, all papers, records, books, and every thing else belonging to their respective offices. Moreover, it shall be the duty of the several circuit court clerks to receive the said records and papers, and docket the causes as nearly as may be, in the order in which they stood in the former courts.

Each circuit court shall appoint an attorney for the commonwealth within each county, and annually make a proper allowance for his services; which shall be certified to the county court, and by them be levied and paid out of the county levy.

Witnesses attending the circuit courts shall be allowed the same fee for mileage and attendance, as witnesses heretofore attending the quarter session courts.

Each judge shall receive annually for his services, six hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly.

It shall be the duty of the attorney general to attend the court of appeals, the general court, and federal court, and appear in all motions, prosecutions, and suits, wherein the interest of the commonwealth may be involved. And the said attorney general shall receive for his services, three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments,

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## European Intelligence.

AUGUST, October 28.

We have no accounts respecting the prolongation of the armistice, but we know there is a difference of opinion as to the proper term for its duration. We are all well convinced the different bodies of troops, which are in motion at present, cannot reach their destined points in time for the immediate commencement of hostilities. This makes us hope much for the success of the negotiations.

According to the accounts of persons lately arrived in this city from Naples, it appears, that fresh troubles have broken out in that capital. It is continually a theatre of murder and pillage. There is no excess to which the Lazzaroni do not submit themselves up, confident of impunity, as they pretend to serve the cause of the king, of whom they profess themselves the warmest friends. This march will not long be able to remain at Naples. He has but few troops there. Almost all the troops of the line are at Rome, or in the Abruzzos, and several corps have been sent into the meridional provinces of the kingdom to suppress the disorders which have taken place there.

## OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

DUPONT, Lieutenant-General, to the General in Chief, BRUNO.

Head-Quarters at

Florence, Oct. 15.

"I have to give you an account, citizen general, that I have entered Florence. The army of the Tuscans infurgents, about 25,000 strong, according to the acknowledgement of the Austrians themselves, is dissolved. I have now only to pursue the scattered corps which have taken refuge in several quarters in the deserts of the Apennines, and to chastise the brigands of Arezzo. They are the most audacious, and the same who dared to insult the army of Naples in the last campaign. It was in that city that the famous miracle of the Holy Virgin was fabricated, which gave the signal of insurrection by the firing of a gun, which Mr. Windham, one of the principal artists in that ridiculous miracle made her discharge upon the French. These impostures should not be suffered to arm this multitude of peasants and increase the number.

"The head quarters of the insurgents commanded by general Spinocchi, was at Barberino, from whence they were chased yesterday. As they were menaced on three points, they were obliged to divide themselves, and from fear of being surrounded they abandoned the works, where they had begun to place their artillery in the most advantageous positions. General Summariva has appointed some of his departure from Florence by a letter, of which a copy is furnished. He is retiring to Ancona.

"General Moutier will advance tomorrow against Arezzo with the brigade of General St. Cyr. General Pino will march against Prato and Pistoja; and General M. Herault against Leghorn. I do not know whether General Clement has entered that place. I hope that in consequence of these dispositions the disarming will speedily be effected in all Tuscany."

DUPONT, Lieutenant-General, Commanding Tuscany.

Head-Quarters at

Florence, 15th Oct.

9th year of the Republic.

### Decree:

Art. 1. All the public functionaries now in office shall continue their functions provisionally, until it shall be otherwise ordered.

"2. All persons now confined on account of their political opinions shall be immediately set at liberty, and the sequestration upon their properties shall be taken off. The public functionaries whom this order concerns, are responsible for its execution.

"3. The present imposts shall be continued until a new order.

"4. The *Moniteur Supplémentaire* is charged with the printing, publishing and execution of the present decrees, which shall be printed in both languages.

"DUPONT."

CLEMENT, General of brigade, commanding the French troops in the Republic of Lucca and the city of Leghorn, to the Tuscans people.

"Head-Quarters at Leghorn,

16th Oct. 9th year of the

French Republic, one

and indivisible.

"In conformity with the orders which

I have received, I come to Leghorn with the column which I command.

"Acknowledging only the laws of honor and justice, the respect due to property, to worship, to ages, political and religious opinions, I come the expounder of the sentiments, as a friend and as a general, jealous of good order and discipline.

"The harmony which prevails between the French troops and those of the Imperial majesty shall be maintained. I shall punish with severity whoever shall attempt to disturb it or raise any obstacle in its way.

"Tuscan people, remain peaceable at your fire sides. Let not the arrival of the French inspire any dread. Let such persons as have withdrawn themselves from fear at our approach return. I promise them on my honor support and protection.

"The city of Leghorn shall enjoy tranquility and repose. I have taken the means to secure them. The order, the union, and the discipline which I shall maintain, among the troops which I command, make me hope that its inhabitants not having any cause of complaint, will see with pleasure the French in their bosom.

"The Tuscan troops of the line shall remain under the protection of the troops of his majesty the emperor.

"The refugees returned in consequence of the arrival of the French column, who shall offer the slightest insult whatever, shall be immediately arrested, carried before a military tribunal, and punished as disturbers of the public peace.

"CLEMENT."

Report of Lieutenant-General Dupont, to the General in Chief, Bruno.

"Head-Quarters Florence,

October 17th, 9th year.

"As soon as the Austrian major sent to Milan, had returned to Florence, Gen. Summariva took every means to excite a general insurrection. He caused all his troops to march forward, and the tocsin to be sounded in Florence and the neighboring country. Let the pledge of the promises which have been made to us, and which evidently had no other object but to gain time. To supply the want of muskets, pikes were distributed in the villages. There was a depot of them at Barberino, which I have caused to be brought to Bologna. The least delay in my march would have been attended with great inconveniences. The presence of the French in Tuscany, has been thought necessary by several partisans of the Grand Duke themselves, who felt that the honor of the French army required the measures which you have ordered. I have found this opinion strongly accredited here. The extraordinary levies inspired, besides, a very lively fear for the interior of Tuscany, and their pay was an enormous weight, which this state could not support. I have observed the highest respect towards the Austrian troops. Those which were in the Tuscan port, which furnished their arms, and those which had been left at Florence, set out to day for Ancona. Nothing has passed that could in the slightest degree affect the armistice, and all the officers have acknowledged in this procedure, that the occupation of Tuscany ought not to diminish the harmony that prevails between the two armies.

"The city of Florence is tranquil. My proclamation instantly inspired the fullest confidence.

"I lend you a copy of a decree which I was obliged to ordain on my arrival, to prevent the public administration from falling into dissolution. I was solicited by the provisional government which the regency of Florence instituted at its departure. The members of this government request to be dissolved, as they are already engaged in other employments to which they give the preference. I have not consented to their removal, and await your answer on this point. I have ordered such persons as were confined for matter of opinion, to be set at liberty. The provisional government, though the avowed partizan of Austria, has itself judged this measure necessary. The severities exercised by the regency extend to above twenty thousand families. It has been a real tyranny, and has made us friends. Should he occupy Tuscany for some time, I think it would be necessary to confide the several branches of administration to men less devoted to our enemies. The public tranquility and the service of the troops require it.

Signed, "DUPONT."

A true copy,

Gen. in chief, BRUNO.

England.

LONDON, November 14.

The possession of Tuscany has opened

the road to Rome, and to Naples, to the Republicans; and it is very probable that they will travel it at some period in the winter; and that the emperor of Russia having by a recent treaty, guaranteed to the king of Naples his crown and his states, that sovereign will again find himself in direct opposition with the French republic, and will have a good opportunity of re-entering the lists, if such are his real dispositions. We have moreover to observe that the invasion of Tuscany by the French was one of the causes which determined the court of Vienna to recommence the war in 1799; and that the value which it attaches to that sovereignty, does not allow them patiently to suffer the spoliation of a prince who is so immediate a member of the imperial family.

The diplomatic relations between the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg which have been suspended for some time are on the eve of being renewed. The emperor Paul has signified his wish to see an ambassador extraordinary at St. Petersburg. Whatever the conduct of the cabinet of Russia may be, it is certain that the court of Berlin will act in concert with it. The emperor of Russia is now assembling two large armies. His son is to command one, and he has signified his determination to put himself at the head of another, should circumstances require.

The first consul knows no repose from the moment an affair of importance demands his attention—more especially when peace is in question: peace, which is the object of the prayers of the republic and of humanity throughout the world. Yesterday, immediately after the arrival of citizen Joseph Buonaparte; the count De Cobenzel, and the marquis of Lucchesini, the first consul took himself up in his cabinet, where he was at work till five o'clock this morning—but this did not hinder him from being at the opening of the sittings this morning.

## France.

PARIS, November 11.

The count De Cobenzel and the marquis of Lucchesini are arrived at Paris.—(*Le Moniteur.*)

The count De Cobenzel arrived yesterday about half after nine in the evening. The French government had sent orders to provide him with escorts on the road. A guard of honor awaited his arrival at barriers, and accompanied the three carriages of which his suite was composed, as far as the street of Anjou, where he at present lives, in a house belonging to the minister, Talleyrand. Citizen J. Buonaparte & Citizen La Foret, arrived at the same time, with the Count De Cobenzel. The French negotiation met the Count at Barfur Ormain, where Joseph Buonaparte entertained them at dinner, and where they remained two hours together. The prefect of the department dined with him. The two negotiators came for several posts in the same carriage. The imperial secretary of legation is Mr. Hupis, who continued secretary to the Count of Mercy, to the close of his embassy in France. *Journal des Debats.*

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, arrived at Paris, the Marquis of Lucchesini, minister of the King of Prussia. He lodges at the hotel d'Arbois. His secretary of legation is Mr. Lanhard, brother to the private secretary of the King of Prussia. *Journal des Debats.*

November 6.

The Prince of Neuwied has made a peace with the French Republic. It was signed at Offenbach.

The armistice concluded the 30th Thermidor, with the Regency of Algiers, by citizen Dubois Thainville, has been followed by a definitive treaty of peace, of which the following are the principle articles—

"The political and commercial arrangements of the French Republic, shall be re-established with the Regency of Algiers, as they existed previous to the rupture.

"In consequence whereof, 1.—The ancient treaties, conventions and stipulations shall be anew approved by the signatures of the Dey, and agent of the Republic.

"2.—The Regency of Algiers shall restore to the French Republic the concessions of Africa, in the same manner and on the same conditions as formerly enjoyed by France, in virtue of ancient treaties, and conformably to that of 1790.

"3.—The goods, money and effects, which the agents of the Regency took from the factories, shall be restored, a deduction being made for the same, which have been applied to pay debts due St. Les Lifines, shall not be demanded until the day in which the French shall be re-established in the flores.

5.—Frenchmen shall never be held in

Algiers as slaves, under any pretext whatever.

6.—The commissary general of the Republic, shall enjoy the pre-eminence over all the agents of other nations.

On the 8th Vendemiaire, this peace was proclaimed in the assembled Divan.

On the same day, Citizen Dubois Thainville was presented to the Dey, and delivered his letters of credence.

The Prince received him with every demonstration of friendship, appeared much gratified with the compliments paid him by Citizen Thainville, in the name of the First Consul, and replying in these words—"Let us forget the past—I hope we may be better friends than ever."

The principal officers of the Regency likewise gave him tokens of affection, not less satisfactory, and the foreign consul hastened to felicitate him on the success of his mission.

The French also immediately re-hoisted the national colors, and the tri-colored flag now floats on the top of the house of the Commissary General of the French Republic.

The First Consul has ordered that this news should be announced in all the ports of the Mediterranean, by the discharge of artillery.

Lexington, February 2.

The last arrivals from Europe bring a lengthy correspondence between the English and French governments, relative to the commencement of negotiations for PEACE, between those Powers. It is of a very complex nature, and we forbear to offer any opinion upon its probable result.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of N. Carolina, for the further taxing of Batchelors, and to forward the population of the State, by promoting and encouraging matrimony.

Orders have been issued from the navy office, (says a jersey paper) to suspend the equipment of our national ships for the present.

## BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FRANKFORT, November 10.

While we were flattering ourselves with hopes of peace, appearances have suddenly become very warlike.

Yesterday Gen. Angereau received a courier from Paris, with orders to give notice immediately, of the termination of the armistice, which he accordingly did on the same day—Adjutant General Richer was yesterday afternoon sent with the following note to the commander of the Austrian troops, and to Baron Albion, commander of the Mentz troops at Alchaffenberg—

General,

According to orders I have received from my government, I hereby notify to you, the termination of the armistice—hostilities will therefore commence in 14 days from this date, that is, on the 24 day of November.

ANGERAU.

LONDON, November 8.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that the French had crossed the desert, and taken Gaza—Several Beys learning that the intention of the Grand Vizier was to restore Egypt to the immediate dominion of the Grand Seigneur, took up arms and joined the French troops.

November 24.

Foreign corn has attained a price never before known in this country. American and Baltic mixed wheat, having within the last week, advanced from 12s 5 to 13s per quarter—Baltic red wheat has risen 10s, and Hamburg and Bremen wheat 2s 5 per quarter.

December 1.—1 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last—it confirms the important intelligence which we mentioned in our last, that the Emperor of Russia has laid an embargo on all British shipping in the ports of his dominions. It is also stated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburg, that in addition to this act of violent aggression, he has thrown the captains of those vessels into prison.

Mr. Sheridan mentioned this circumstance last night in the House of Commons, and as it was not contradicted, nor yet doubted, we apprehend the haughty *Autocrat* has all at once resigned himself to the influence of his passions; but he will find that the vengeance of this country is not asleep, and that the honor of the nation is not to be sullied by the breath of impotent resentment, or the government of this country is to be hurried into



any ads unworthy of itself, by the capricious conduct of even the self-created Grand Master of Malta.

Some of the ships which were at Narvo and Riga, made their escape, and have reached Elsinore. The number detained is estimated at 300—their cargoes are of considerable value. The report of the sequestration of British property throughout Russia is also current—and it is also reported, that an order has been signed by Paul, that passports should be delivered to every Russian ship that sails, containing a notification that if the ship should be attempted to be violated by the English, the same should be regarded as a declaration of war.

Though no embargo on Russian ships in English ports, has been ordered, there being none to stop as we can hear of, measures equally hostile, were resolved on in the council held at Buckingham House, on Friday. The Russian merchants, feeling the oppression and injustice of being called on to pay to persons in Russia, for cargoes which they have little chance of obtaining, applied to government for an order of council, prohibiting the payment of bills from Russia, or otherwise remitting money thither. This order was made by the King in council, after consulting the attorney and solicitor-generals on the subject. In the meantime, the merchants held another meeting, and resolved that they should pay the bills they had accepted, but that they should accept no more.

This mail also confirms the report of the capture of Cuxhaven by the King of Prussia. On the 21st ult. 1800 Prussian troops entered that town, and the arrival of five battalions more were hourly expected. All our shipping in that port immediately failed for the roads, to avoid being seized. His Prussian Majesty attempts to justify this act as a measure of necessity and precaution, in consequence of a Prussian vessel being carried into that neutral port, by an English ship of war. It is easy to see that Russian and Prussian were determined to act in concert, and that they are determined to try the question of our right to visit neutral ships, especially if they can enlist any other power under their banner, either by threats or persuasion, and we shall not be surprised to find that the influenza may extend somewhat farther, we shall then be able to distinguish our foes from our pretended friends.

It is said that ministers have sent off an order to Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

Every account from Egypt agrees in the determination of the French to retain that country. Menou has been joined by several Beys and their partisans, particularly in the South,—and had embodied and disciplined all the Greeks able to bear arms, not excepting the crew of the Turkish transports and other vessels which had fallen into his hands. Gen. Kleber had begun lines about Alexandria, previous to the convention of El Arish. These Menou was perfecting, and adding to them several redoubts and batteries.

The Elector Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14. FEATURES OF THE NEWS.

Negotiations at Lunéville broke off. The French generals of the federal armies notified the cessation of the armistice the 22d November.

The Emperor of Russia seized upon and detained about 400 British vessels in his ports, as a measure calculated to enforce the rights of neutrals.

The King of Prussia, in consequence of the seizure of a Prussian ship by a British ship of war, took possession of Cruxhaven with 12,000 troops and 43 pieces of cannon, to overawe Hanover and Hamburg.

That the Swedish Court had made representations to the court of London, relative to the violence done by the English to a merchant ship from Swedish Pomerania, in the harbor of Barcelona.

The Archduke Charles at the head of the Austrian armies with unlimited powers.

The French Armies in military array. Brune had commenced hostilities in Italy, whither Moreau was about to proceed, it is supposed to command an army for the conquest of the two Sicilies.

The Cardinal Ruffo had raised a new Sicilian army.

Buonaparte was to command the armies in Germany, whither part of his suite had already proceeded from Paris.

The combined British fleet had put to sea.

A British merchant fleet of 317 sail, under convoy from Portsmouth, bound to Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Gibraltar, had been ordered back.

That Lucien Buonaparte had arrived at Bourdeaux, and

That the Emperor of Russia is not without views of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Turkey. The throne of Sultan Selim trembles to its foundation.

The French are established in Egypt; the army of the rebellious Pashaw Oglou is in mighty force, the emperor Paul has made a special requisition for indemnities, as a cover for some premeditated design; and either of the powers, or perhaps the whole conjointly, may raise a convulsion that shall completely revolutionize the Ottoman Empire.

Great Britain is engaged in making preparations for retelling the Northern Confederacy: in fitting out another expedition to Holland in favor of the Stadtholder.

The Elector Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia.

Buonaparte refused the request made by Count Cobenzel in the emperor's name, to admit the Neapolitan ambassador, marquis de Gallo, to the congress at Lunéville.

The English ministers felt an order to Lord Keith in the Mediterranean to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

It can scarce be doubted but some federal league has long subsisted between the First Consul and the magnanimous sovereign who declared his disinterestedness before Heaven and Earth; who arraigned the ambition of Austria, and threatened the fates of Germany with the abandonment of the general cause, if they would not sacrifice like himself, all local and personal views to common objects—Malta however, seems to have entirely excluded both the common cause and the solemn declaration from the memory of his Imperial majesty; and the Swedish enigma appears about to be explained by a complete inversion of the sentiments and characters of his councils.

The last Hamburg mail brought letters from Constantinople to the 10th of October inclusive, at which time the Russian fleet continued to anchor off Boyceok Derch, in expectation of orders, in consequence of the surrender of Malta to the English, countermanding those which would otherwise require them to proceed to the Black Sea. The fate of the capital in Turkey was very uneasy, and much apprehension was entertained from the unaccountable stay in the Bosphorus, of the Russian fleet.

A treaty has been entered into between the King of Great Britain and the elector of Mentz, on the 4th Nov. by which he furnishes 2464 men to fight the French, at 30 dollars per head, and 80 dollars man and horse.

#### FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years, my plantation lying in Jefferson county, on the waters of Clear Creek, within two miles of Kentucky river, whereon there is upwards of fifty acres of cleared ground, fit for farming, with a grist mill one pair of French Burr Stones, and a pair of country Stones with bolting cloths fit for country and merchant business, with a Distillery if it suits the purchaser. For Rent will be taken merchantable flour or wheat: For terms apply to Mr. Joseph Fraizer, near Lexington, or to myself in Harrison county near Cynthia.

SAML. LAMME.

January 20th 1801. 41\*35

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, on Townsend, one bay Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high lump in the off flank, near hind foot white, no brand perceivable. bob tail, flat in his forehead about 12 years old, appraised to twelve pounds.

WILLIAM CHINN.

January 17th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the George town road about two miles from the Ohio, a Black Mare, four years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a blaze face, a snip on her nose, her near hind foot white, leg off her hocks, branded on the rear shoulder but not legible: appraised to 60 dollars.

John Martin.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the Kentucky river, one Black Horse, four years old, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with a small star in his forehead, with one hind foot white, branded on the off shoulder thus O, appraised to 180.

John Alexander.

Clarke County, Dec. 10th, 1800.

RAN AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, A WHITE RAT, to the Black Smith's trade, about five feet nine or ten inches high: I expect him to be about nineteen years of age. Any person delivering him to me, in Lexington, shall have a reward of TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS and no charges paid.

Chas. Keiser.

12th January, 1801. 31\*

N. B. Found on the road between Bourbon and this place, A VICE without a Screw, or any thing but the Stock—it appears to be new.

#### A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale the Tract of LAND, ON which the subscriber now lives, near Muldrough's Hill, Washington County; containing about 1000 and forty acres, a great part of which is rich low ground, bounded on one side by the rolling hills of Salt river—fifty or sixty acres cleared; some fine meadows, a good pond and apple orchard, with tolerable convenient Dwelling House, Stable, Barn, &c. and is unquestionably a first rate situation for a Public House. A credit will be given for part, the balance in CASH, or LIKELY NEGROES on 12th months to be received. An indefinite title will be made, for further particulars, apply to the Printer hereof, or

John Muldrough.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Bank lick, about six miles from the Ohio, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, blaze face, two hind feet white, appears to have been hurt before by a saddle, no brand perceivable; appraised to 120.

George Scott.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the Ohio opposite to Columbus, a Dark Brown Mare and Colt, the former about nine years old, about 4 and a half hands high, a star three feet white, saddle marks on both sides her back, the latter a year and two weeks; both appraised to 50 dollars.

John Perry.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Raven creek, Harrison county, a Bay Mare, four years old, fourteen hands three inches high, all her feet white, branded on the jaw, neck and flounder, with the resemblance of a pot hook; appraised to 20.

John Ford.

November 18, 1800.

#### FOR SALE,

#### 3 A Tract of LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, five miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into small tracts, for the purchaser—the terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

#### FLOUR—For Sale.

3 The Subscriber will contract for a Quantity of FLOUR, for his own manufacturing, to be delivered at Frankfort, in the months of January, February, March and April next. For terms apply to me, three miles below Lexington.

Thos. Lewis.

Dec 30, 1800.

#### JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON, A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 29th 1800. 11.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

IN the Post Office of Danville, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- B—William Brownlee, Green City.
- C—Hugh Caldwell, near Danville.
- D—Joshua Davice, Mercer City. Wm. Dunn near Danville.
- E—James Edwards, Danville.
- F—George Flynn, Red River.
- H—Hannah Henry, Danville.
- J—John Jones, jun. Lincoln City.
- L—John Lambert, Mercer City. Jas. Logan, Kentucky. James Logan Esq. Shelbyville, John Lillard, Mercer City.
- N—Sarah Millern, Washington City.
- M—John New, Mercer City.
- P—Michael Pulch, Washington City.
- John Patrick, Esq. Maddison City.
- R—Joseph Richeson, Greene City. Richard Reddy, Danville.
- S—Mr. Shackelford, Madison or Lincoln City.
- T—James Taylor, Esq. Campbell City. S. Fisher, A. P. M.

Danville, Jan. 6th 1801.

#### WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Tanning and Carrying Business, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, under good character, will be taken, and none other need apply.

3 Jacob Toddner.

Living on Tates Creek road, nine miles from Lexington.

January 12th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one Sorrel Horse, with a blaze face, three years old, past 18th spring, thirteen hands high, no brand to be seen on her; appraised to 30.

3 DENNIS BOURNS.

November 6, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one bay Horse, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, a small blaze in his face to the end of his nose, three white feet, no brand perceivable: appraised to 120.

Wm. Provine.

Nov. 28, 1798.

THE week before last THERMOMETER and a WHITE RAT were taken out of my cavity: The Thermometer had a fifth inch case, & made by C. T. Taghlay, London. The Rat about half worn: I will give a DOLLAR for either, or FIVE DOLLARS on conviction of the thief.

John Bradford.

Lexington, Jan. 15th, 1801.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED, from this place on the Twenty-Seventh instant a soldier of the United States Army by the name of

JOHN KINDIG,

a German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any goal or delivering him to any officer of the United States Army shall receive the above reward.

A. GRAY, Captain,  
ad U. S. Regt. Infantry.  
Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED from Limestone, on the evening of the 8th instant, Joseph F. McFeeling, a private soldier, twenty five years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, stout make, a scar on the left side of the upper lip, born in Scotland, though people more like an American; took with him a drab cloth great coat, a military coat blue pantaloons, red velvet round hat, &c. boots, with some citizens cloaths, whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer belonging to the United States Army, or secure him in any goal in the United shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.

MATHEW ARBUCKLE,

Lieut. 3d U. S. Regt. Infantry  
Jan. 9th, 1801.

J. H. DAVEISS,

ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Baird-town District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

#### I WISH TO RENT OUT

MY PROPERTY in the Town of Frankfort for five or ten years. It is an excellent stand for Public Business of any kind, and the situation well suited for tavern keepers, being in the most public part of the town, and containing a most STONE HOUSE, thirty six feet square, a Garden well inclosed, and a Stable sty by twenty eight feet; there is also adjoining the stone House a FRAME ONE thirty six by twenty four feet, each having the necessary Out Houses. This property will be convenient for two private families or one tavern keeper—or the Stone House alone with the necessary Out Houses there, and containing, might be profitably used by keeping private entertainment. As I am anxious to move to the country a bargain may be had.

Wm. Trigg.

January 3d, 1801.

#### MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers, are earnestly requested to be punctual in their payments, or settlements, before the first of March next, farther indulgence I cannot give, intending about that time to go to the Edward, and very likely I shall not return, wishing to go to Europe, I shall expect attention paid to this warning.

PAT. MCCULLOUGH.

Who has a very convenient and VALUABLE FARM within two miles of town to rent, about Seventy Acres of Cleared Land, Orchards, Meadows, every building that is needful about a farm, &c. Lexington, 11th Jan. 1801.

#### NOTICE.

THE GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will meet at the Masons Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the second Monday in February, it being the 9th day of the month, when the members are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, J. RUSSELL, Grd. Sec. Lexington, January 9th. A. L. 5801. A. D. 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one black Horse, a natural pacer, thirteen hands three inches high, large fiddle spots on each side of his bridle, has a large bell with a leather strap that is placed and double buckle, a piece broke out of one side of the bell, and he branded on the rear shoulder but not legible: appraised to 120.

John Slavin.

March 29th, 1800.

I DO hereby inform the public that I purpose carrying on the trade of BREECHES MAKING, in Lexington, in one end of prison Runkin's house. For the best kind of buff colored breeches, I have five dollars. I also dye the best black or purple—breeches that have been worn some time, dye the best color. For drying black, I have 4/6—for purple the same price—No colors will not fade, by washing through different water. I will allow warrant my breeches not to suffice with wear, and that the sewing shall not rip for twelve months.

Joseph Telford.



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### A FAREWELL TO THE WORLD.

NOW verging to my eightieth year,  
Tis surely time to bid adieu  
Of death's terrific call;  
Content that life and I have part,  
With smiles I greet his welcome dart—  
Good night, companions all!

Each bliss I've e'er and e'er enjoyed,  
Each passion felt in the dearest fold;  
My flock of comfort's small:  
When fit for nothing we are grown,  
We can't, I think, too soon be gone—  
Good night, companions all!

'Tis Heaven's decree, we first should live,  
Against whose power 'twere vain to strive;  
I feel I soon must fall:  
For'd every ill of age to bear,  
Can happier hours be look'd for here?  
Good night, companions all!

Tho' rack'd from morn to night the brain,  
Knowledge of all things to obtain,  
On this imperfect ball:  
More wisdom still in vain we seek,  
We never can depart less weak—  
Good night, companions all!

### ANECDOTE.

One Mr. Mann, master of the ship called the *Moon*, used to be very familiar with a Gentlewoman, and her husband loved her with another Gentleman; the former knew him *no more than the man in the Moon*.

### TO LEASE,

#### For one or more years,

#### A VALUABLE FARM,

Consisting of one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, outhouses, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburg—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separately—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements per person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1830.

### TROTTER & SCOTT,

In addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-house, a large and general assortment of well chosen

### MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Building Cloths suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1830.

### War Department,

November 13, 1830.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommended letters accompanying were confirmed by the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will feel the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different States are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well-Cleaned HEMP.

For which MERCHANDISE, NAILS or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1830.

WHEREAS my wife RACHAEL HUMM, has left no test or proved, or known any such cause, and is therefore to caution all persons against entering her on any account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Gabriel Humm.

January 11th, 1831.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO.

For which they will give full prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, *provided* they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this State, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the Soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of feeling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

### LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND.

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. E. Hill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Copers lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to E. Hill. They are above Boonsborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Baird town, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

Dec. 25th 1830.

C. Beatty.

### LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of LAND.

In different parts of this State, some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green River.—The payments will be made easily. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bailey.

December 20th, 1830.

### A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. to discharge their respective balances, at

Hemp, Flour, or Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment.—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of favoring those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan Jun.

### AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Just received by John Jordan Jun. & Co. Lexington, 8th Dec. 1830.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACLEAN & POYER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following

### 26 MEDICINES: HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A singular excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate and feeble, or the tender infant of a week old; should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

### Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small wax worm, and the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints.—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disordered breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the face—Griping and spasmodic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, thin and watery stools—Yoniting—Large and hard bellies—Pains and tenderness at the navel—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excellent thirst—Some are pale and emaciated countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### RECENT CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes Street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, vouches for the truth, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a dangerous fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and also continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicine were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.—The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most decided effect; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second child of five years of age, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be confined, and had the appearance of him, of a day or two later, repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

J. SMITH.

### 26 INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on d'opies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the safest remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quanti-

ty, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are very easily lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

### THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in any application, and the best and most perfect suety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billows and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Eenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons, each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to reform and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing bilious colic, flatulency at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

### THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprain, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

### DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obdurate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

### HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, debility in children unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad hygies in, &c.

### THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

### DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness, or accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharging of rheum, dimness, itching, and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which I frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and would fully recommend a weak film. I have often have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c. &c.

I WILL give immediate employment to 3 or four JOURNEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS' business.

THOMAS RIDG, Lexington.

12th, January.

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been collecting to my store BLAZE, and those who wish to breed from him, that I mean to move from this State next August, unless they will come forward and enter their names to the amount of 150, at 25c. payable on note at Christmas in which I delivered in Lexington at market price, or 50c. delivered in Frankfort at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or seven the single hen, paid at Christmas 1831.—I find money scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given him caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. Wheaton.

August 23, 1830.

### BLANK BOOKS.

Of any description, may be had at 10c. Office on the shortest notice.